times lias become fairly common among them. There were to every 100,000 inhabitants the following numbers of suicides:

Country or City.	Year,	Jews.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.
Prussia	1911	31-5	26-1	10-8
	1926	50-5	2.94	14-8
Bavaria	1910	29-0	24-4	104
Berlin .	1925	68-0	45-0	32-0
Hungary (without Budapest	1929	27-8	Noa-Jews. 33-2	
Budapest	1929	106-3	192-8	
Bulgaria	f average for	22-0	8*6	
Lodz	1929	11-0	29-0	
Vienna	1929	42-0	58-0	
Warsaw	1927	17-0	44-0	
New York	1925	23-0	79-0	

The number of suicides among the Jews was smallest in Warsaw and Lodz, where they are orthodox and adhere to the traditional Jewish mode of life—it was indeed smaller than among the non-Jews; so also in New York City, with its great mass of Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe. On the contrary, in Central and Western Europe suicides are, as a rule, much more frequent among the Jews than the non-Jews.[1] To some extent this is due to the fact that suicides hardly ever occur below the age of fifteen, and in Central Europe that age-group is much more numerous among the n on-Jews than among the Jews. But, on the other hand, Jewish girls living with their families are less exposed to illicit sexual intercourse, and cases of suicide

[1] In Budapest, however, the number of suicides among the non-Jews reaches a record level, and even exceeds their number among the Jews, Further, the difference between the number of suicides in Budapest and in the predominantly agricultural districts of Hungary, outside the capital, is striking.